

VOLUME XXXIX. DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

N. MATSON & CO.

Will retail from their Unequaled Stock of
FINE DIAMONDS
Until January inventory is taken at LESS than IMPORTERS' PRICES.
**GENERAL JEWELERS and IMPORTERS,
STATE AND MONROE STREETS.**

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of
SIMON, MEYER, STRAUSS & CO.
has been dissolved by mutual consent. Meyer, Strauss & Goodman, who have possession of the books, will collect all debts due to the above firm, and have the creditors sign to the same in full. The firm of
**LEOPOLD SIMON,
MAX A. MEYER,
LEOPOLD STRAUSS,
RUBEN GOODMAN.**
will continue to do business at the old stand, corner Franklin and Monroe-sts.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the name of
SIMON, STRAUSS & CO.
and will continue to do business at the old stand, corner Franklin and Monroe-sts.

COPARTNERSHIP.
Max A. Meyer, Abraham Strauss, and Hugo Goodman, who have possession of the books, will continue to do business at the old stand, corner Franklin and Monroe-sts.

ORDER YOUR NEW-YEAR CARDS AT ONCE.
The latest designs, engraved in elegant style.
DIARIES FOR 1879
In a great variety of bindings.
**CULVER, PAGE, MOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 MONROE-ST.,
Retail Stationers.**

Cuticura

Humor of the Face
and Head Cures A Terrible Case.

My dear Sir, I have been afflicted with a terrible skin disease, which has been the cause of much suffering and has rendered me almost unrecognizable. I have tried every remedy, but have been unable to obtain any relief. I have been told that Cuticura is the best remedy for such cases, and I have purchased a box of the same. I have used it according to the directions, and I have been able to obtain relief. I have been able to go out again, and I have been able to enjoy life again. I have been able to obtain relief from the most terrible skin disease, and I have been able to enjoy life again. I have been able to obtain relief from the most terrible skin disease, and I have been able to enjoy life again.

RESUMPTION.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—Secretary Sherman returned to Washington from New York this morning. He was accompanied by his wife and children. He was in good health and spirits. He was in good health and spirits. He was in good health and spirits.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE LOUISIANA DEBATE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—The Louisiana debate is the subject of much discussion. The Louisiana debate is the subject of much discussion. The Louisiana debate is the subject of much discussion.

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The Tribune.

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There is a charge against Secretary Sherman that he has been extending special favors to the First National Bank of New York, which that institution has been enabled to make a profit of several millions of dollars during the last six or seven months. This charge grows out of the process of refunding the Government 6 per cent into the bank, and it is probably the only one of the kind that has been made since the war. It is of sufficient importance to demand Congressional inquiry; if such inquiry result in clearing Mr. Sherman from all blame in the matter, it may still lead up to a change in the law, which now obliges or permits an enormous cost to the Government to the advantage of the banks negotiating the sale of the 4 per cent bonds.

It appears that, under the present law, the Government is compelled to pay double interest during the three months, 4 per cent on the called bonds and 4 per cent on the new bonds, making 10 per cent in all. The new bonds must be subscribed for before there can be a call to the same amount for the old bonds, and this call must antedate by three months the actual redemption of the old bonds. Thus the Government issued July 1, we will say, \$20,000,000 of the 4 per cent bonds to the First National Bank and called \$20,000,000 of the 6 per cent bonds, which would mature, however, Oct. 1 following. During this period, then, the Government had outstanding obligations for \$40,000,000 instead of \$20,000,000, and paid 6 per cent on one-half that sum and 4 per cent on the other half. In this manner the bonded indebtedness of the Government was temporarily increased, which is forbidden by law, but Secretary Sherman insists that other provisions of law require that the transaction be made in this way. But Mr. Hewitt also charges that the First National Bank had still another advantage by being permitted to retain the \$20,000,000 gold subscribed for the new bonds by putting up as collateral the called bonds, and thus to keep the money during the three months, and then, when the bank had to pay the interest on the two sets of bonds, but also such interest as it could earn by the use of the gold left with it on deposit. A statement of the Government balances in the National Bank at the first of each month from April to December shows that the First National Bank constantly had as much as all the other banks put together. Thus, on the 1st of May the First National Bank had \$19,000,000, and all the other banks together only \$20,000,000; on the 1st of July the First National Bank had \$22,000,000, and all the other banks \$23,000,000; on the 1st of November the First National Bank had \$28,000,000, and all the other banks \$44,000,000; and so on.

The point made against Mr. Sherman is that the law does not require that the gold subscribed for the 4 per cent bonds shall be left on deposit with the banks who have called 6 per cent bonds maturing, and he should not have given the banks this advantage without the sanction of the Board of Inquiry makes no mention of this, asserting, on the contrary, that human effort could have done no more to avoid the collision or prevent loss of life. Secretary Sherman, who arrived in Washington yesterday morning from his final anti-remission visit to New York, denies the story of Hewitt and others that the First National Bank was favored by being made the Government depository of funds amounting to about \$35,000,000. He asserts that this bank was chosen by the Syndicate as a redemption agent, and never was intrusted with a bond until it had been paid for.

The Honest-Money League of the North-west propose to celebrate the advent of a return to specie-payments by a meeting to be held in Chicago. Rightly calculating that the friends of a sound and stable currency would be glad to listen to an address by Gen. Garfield, a man who has the rare faculty of presenting financial views in a most attractive form, the Committee has invited him to speak at the resumption ratification meeting, and he has accepted, naming Thursday evening of next week, Jan. 2, as the date.

An ecclesiastical contest of more than local interest is in progress at Oshawa, in the Diocese of Toronto, which the civil judiciary will have to settle, and which involves the question of the right of a parish to choose its spiritual head. In the absence of a Bishop the incumbency became vacant, and a minister entirely to the liking of the congregation was called and entered upon the work. Upon returning the Bishop refused to confirm the selection, but designated another Rector, whose High-Church views rendered him unacceptable. He was locked out of the church by the Wardens, and straightway went into court for an order compelling them to give up the keys. The case is still pending.

The jury in the Mack murder trial at Janesville passed a very needed Christmas, which fact was due to the requirements of the Revised Statutes of the State of Wisconsin. It seems that they were ready and willing, and probably anxious, to render their verdict, the only thing lacking being instructions from the Court on a minor point of law or evidence. For this purpose the Judge was summoned, and the evidence brought in, that the wants of twelve might be attended to. It was, however, discovered, when the Court had assembled, that a statute stood in the way of further progress at that particular time, the law providing that on a public holiday judges of Courts have no authority to issue subpoenas or to receive evidence, and even to receive a verdict. In this predicament, the only thing the Court could do was to adjourn and leave the jury to reflect upon the beauty of the law which made Christmas a holiday for everybody but themselves.

Christmas in Chicago yesterday was chiefly an affair of indoor enjoyment, the weather being a trifle too positive for open-air celebration to any extent, but just of the sort to enhance the coziness of a day at home. Not that the churches were neglected. Tasteful decorations were the rule, and union services

were numerous held and largely attended. The charitable institutions received their due share of generous remembrance, the theatres entertained holiday crowds, the fact prisoners were agreeably reminded of the fact that the last election gave them a more liberal landlord, and if there was anybody who wasn't in a Christmas frame of mind it was the people who figured in the murder trial in progress at the Criminal Court—the lawyers who quarreled, the Judge who kept them from coming to blows, the jury who were being talked to death, and the defendants who were painfully uncertain as to the coming verdict. Outside of Chicago, so far as the dispatches indicate, people generally had a cold but merry Christmas.

THE GOVERNMENT'S LOSS A BANKER'S GAIN.
 There is a charge against Secretary Sherman that he has been extending special favors to the First National Bank of New York, which that institution has been enabled to make a profit of several millions of dollars during the last six or seven months. This charge grows out of the process of refunding the Government 6 per cent into the bank, and it is probably the only one of the kind that has been made since the war. It is of sufficient importance to demand Congressional inquiry; if such inquiry result in clearing Mr. Sherman from all blame in the matter, it may still lead up to a change in the law, which now obliges or permits an enormous cost to the Government to the advantage of the banks negotiating the sale of the 4 per cent bonds.

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assumption of privileges which no theory of international law would warrant. Thus Mr. Taylor had frequent applications from young men and their parents to ascertain whether a residence of five years would entitle them and their children to perpetual protection as American citizens, when returning after that period to reside permanently in Germany. Every such application implied a fraudulent intent, viz.: The purpose of escaping the duties of German citizenship without foregoing any of its privileges, and also of acquiring the rights of American citizenship without incurring any of its duties or responsibilities. It would not be to the advantage of either Government to encourage this double fraud. There undoubtedly have been a good many naturalizations that were intended to operate in this way. It is also pretty certain that many of the cases in which the German Government is charged with having violated the rights of temporary residence in Germany have arisen from the unwillingness of the German-American visitors to comply with the local regulations during their sojourn. Some of them neglect to declare the probable term of their stay in Germany, and even refuse to do so when a request to that effect comes from the authorities. Some of the other assumptions of exemption from local police law are simply preposterous. One German-American wanted the protection of the American Government against the authorities desired to compel him to have his child vaccinated in compliance with local sanitary regulations. Another wanted an intervention of American authority to enable him to vote at a German election, as though American naturalization could be made available to secure the highest privileges of German citizenship! It is not the business of the American Government to protect any of its citizens, native or naturalized, in their ignorance or defiance of the principles of international law.

The naturalized German-American citizen will do well to resist any agitation for the repeal of the treaty of 1868 that may be suggested by individual cases of alleged injustice on the part of the German Government. That treaty affords them the surest guarantee ever secured for the recognition of their rights, and its termination would revive the constant and troublesome disputes that occurred before its adoption. The relations of the two Governments are of the most friendly and cordial character. We do not believe either the Imperial or Local Governments of Germany have any disposition to infringe upon the proper rights of German-American citizens who may temporarily reside in Germany. The United States Government is desirous of enforcing the fullest recognition of such rights. The point is that the terms of the existing treaty afford the best guarantee of the exact privileges that pertain to naturalization, and for protecting German-American citizens in the enjoyment thereof.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES IN ENGLAND.
 The co-operative store system has been established in England, and is now being introduced in this country. The first store was opened in London, and has since been followed by others in various parts of the country. The system is based on the principle of co-operation, and aims to provide a fair and equitable system of trade for all concerned. The stores are managed by a committee of members, who are elected by the community. The stores are open to all, and are not subject to the usual restrictions of a private business. The stores are a success, and have been a great benefit to the community.

The original theory of the co-operative store was a simple one. Servants were appointed to do the work hitherto done by the shopkeeper. In this way the net cost of the goods supplied, and so much of the cost of distribution as it was impossible to get rid of, were paid more thoroughly, while the profits hitherto made by the shopkeeper were sent into the customers' pockets. When the theory was put into practice, it was found that further outlay was necessary, since money must be provided to pay rents and for the purchase of goods. This money had to be borrowed at interest, and the parties who lent it became shareholders in the store. Thus far all was legitimate, and under the operation of the system the stores were very successful, so much so that their number rapidly increased, and they had to refuse to admit new members except as vacancies might occur. It was the very foundation principle of the system that the tariff of prices should be so fixed as to cover as nearly as possible the exact outlay; but as the business increased and the control of the market grew, more and more close and advantageous, the margin between money paid out and money taken in constantly grew larger, until at last the question what to do with the surplus demanded an answer. The proper disposition of it, in accordance with the theory of the system, would have been to pay it over to the customers, since it came originally out of their pockets. All that the shareholders were entitled to was a fair interest represented by a fixed dividend. As the *Glasgow Herald* says: "It was indispensable doubtless that something more than this should be taken out of the customers' pockets by way of precaution against accident; but, so soon as the margin accumulated was more than sufficient to cover this risk, the proper course was to divide it among the shareholders, and not to use it for the purpose of increasing the profits of the shareholders, and thus, instead of being lenders of money to the store, they in reality have become its proprietors. The *Glasgow Herald* also indicates other points of departure. For instance, the customers have always been required to deposit a small registration-fee in return for their tickets, while all the shareholders who are customers are allowed to purchase tickets, paying for their tickets, a shareholder as inconsistent as it would be to allow a railway shareholder discount on his transportation. Again, the practice is to distribute goods for shareholders free of cost, while customers are charged for it.

The result of these changes has been to make the shareholder the proprietor instead of the creditor of the store, and the customers, instead of purchasing from themselves in co-operation, pay only the necessary expenses of the agents they employ, as purchasing from a joint-stock company.

This new aspect of the system at once removes the guarantee which the customers have had heretofore. Under the operation of the old system they were not liable to receive inferior goods because the prices would have been correspondingly low, and they were free from any danger of overcharging because their surplus would have been paid back to the customers. Now, however, the shareholders being proprietors, the very same evils confront the customers that induced them to band themselves together for relief. The shareholders taking the profits have just the same inducement to charge high prices and sell poor goods as other traders, and, besides, the opportunity for fraud and embezzlement is largely increased. They have returned to the same point at which they started, and find themselves once more to face with the same difficulties. The general result, though it has been reached in a more roundabout way, is the same as that characterized the system in this country, and the customers are already finding that they can purchase to better advantage in the competition of the open market than they can in the monopoly of joint-stock companies without any guarantee.

We gave some days ago a synopsis of so much of the bill reported by Senator Brewster for the reorganization of the army as related to the changes in number of the regiments, the substitution of the battalion for the regiment as the unit of the army, the increase in the number of battalions to a regiment, and the number of men to a battalion. We also gave a statement of the proposed thorough and wholesale reduction of the number of officers and appointments under the various departments of the army. We suggested at the time that this interference with the purely ornamental branches of the army would provoke the most serious opposition. The number of staff officers is 75 per cent in excess of the wants of the service; that is, 75 out of every 100 are superfluous, and are a burden upon the army. The bill proposes to reduce the number of staff officers to 25 per cent of the total number of officers. This is a most important change, and will result in a great saving of money. The bill also proposes to reduce the number of officers in the line to 25 per cent of the total number of officers. This is a most important change, and will result in a great saving of money. The bill also proposes to reduce the number of officers in the line to 25 per cent of the total number of officers. This is a most important change, and will result in a great saving of money.

decide on propositions which are now sent before boards or into the field for trial, involving delay and expense. A scientific corps is needed to provide such services as the army requires. The corps should be organized as follows: 1. A corps of engineers, to provide the army with the necessary engineering services. 2. A corps of medical officers, to provide the army with the necessary medical services. 3. A corps of veterinary officers, to provide the army with the necessary veterinary services. 4. A corps of signal officers, to provide the army with the necessary signal services. 5. A corps of transport officers, to provide the army with the necessary transport services. 6. A corps of commissary officers, to provide the army with the necessary commissary services. 7. A corps of quartermaster officers, to provide the army with the necessary quartermaster services. 8. A corps of adjutant officers, to provide the army with the necessary adjutant services. 9. A corps of chaplain officers, to provide the army with the necessary chaplain services. 10. A corps of judge-advocate officers, to provide the army with the necessary judge-advocate services. 11. A corps of provost officers, to provide the army with the necessary provost services. 12. A corps of commissary officers, to provide the army with the necessary commissary services. 13. A corps of quartermaster officers, to provide the army with the necessary quartermaster services. 14. A corps of adjutant officers, to provide the army with the necessary adjutant services. 15. A corps of chaplain officers, to provide the army with the necessary chaplain services. 16. A corps of judge-advocate officers, to provide the army with the necessary judge-advocate services. 17. A corps of provost officers, to provide the army with the necessary provost services. 18. A corps of commissary officers, to provide the army with the necessary commissary services. 19. A corps of quartermaster officers, to provide the army with the necessary quartermaster services. 20. A corps of adjutant officers, to provide the army with the necessary adjutant services. 21. A corps of chaplain officers, to provide the army with the necessary chaplain services. 22. A corps of judge-advocate officers, to provide the army with the necessary judge-advocate services. 23. A corps of provost officers, to provide the army with the necessary provost services. 24. A corps of commissary officers, to provide the army with the necessary commissary services. 25. A corps of quartermaster officers, to provide the army with the necessary quartermaster services. 26. A corps of adjutant officers, to provide the army with the necessary adjutant services. 27. A corps of chaplain officers, to provide the army with the necessary chaplain services. 28. A corps of judge-advocate officers

STATE OF OREGON.

PORTLAND.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 18.—After traveling

country, a return to the Willamette Valley

is one of the most desirable places to

one want to dwell in. Damp and rainy as

it is at Portland, it is still a place of 15,000 in-

habitants, with fair hotels, the St. Charles be-

ing the best, good schools, and an excel-

lent library. As a shipbuilding port, and

the seat of the Willamette Valley, as well

as for that produced in Washington Territory,

Portland attracts, despite the drawback of the

bar at the mouth of the Columbia River, quite

a large number of vessels, and attracts to the

merchants, instead of waiting quietly until

Captains' agents look for their freight,

struggle with each other as to who shall obtain

the vessels arriving. As a consequence, charters

are effected at much higher rates than the

freight market justifies, and, in addition to this,

in order to avoid demurrage, the shippers are

frequently forced to pay far more for the wheat

with which to load the ship than Liverpool or

any other market will warrant them doing.

The frequent losses and occasional delay

of the ships, and the necessity for producing

the high prices for freight, have produced

among the farmers of the Willamette

valley, and of the Willamette Valley, and of the

Colfax districts, wealthy men, but they are

weighed down by enormous transportation

charges, and are unable to compete with the

manufacturers of the East. The result is that

the farmers of the Willamette Valley are

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the farmers of the Willamette Valley are

ners, and that upon the railroad connecting

Walla Walla with Puget Sound be constructed

as it is expected, this change will enable

the farmers to obtain 10 cents per cent more

for their wheat than at present, the result can

not fail to be a greater development of the re-

sources of Washington. It would seem as though

even now the farmers of the Willamette Valley

small banking establishment, as with so many

vessels loading here it is highly inconvenient

for them to wait for the vessels to be loaded

the funds whither to defray their expenses.

These expenses are by no means inconsiderable,

and it is not surprising that the farmers of the

Willamette Valley sometimes remain as long

as six weeks waiting for the bar to come

down. The appropriations of Congress for the

improvement of this Columbia River have

been small, and the result is that the

bar has been built up, and the result is that

no one who has examined the charts of this

monstrous obstruction can "go over the bar"

without being convinced that the bar is not

a natural one, but a man-made one, and that

there are over 300 vessels every year crossing

and recrossing this bar, it would seem that

more money might advantageously be spent on

improving this marine highway.

The competition among the steamers bring-

ing to the coast is very keen, and the result

is that the passage money has brought large

numbers of persons to Portland from Califor-

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Every room in the house was open, and no my-

stery made about any. What would have been

the use of a bath of chloroform if these who

came to the parties were not allowed to see it,

and provoked by it to hate and envy the lovely

creature for whom it was designed, Minnie,

though a good-natured soul, was fond of ex-

pressing the jealousy of her sex and triumphing

over those who had, in playing the game of life,

succeeded in the game of life, and in a lengthy

editorial.

The "Reformer" gives a declaration on a prom-

issory note, as he says, "to illustrate some of

the [the common law practice] follies." Now, I

think, in fairness, "Reformer" ought not to

have said, as he did, that, "under our practice,

the plaintiff must file" the declaration, of which

he gives us a form. Of course there must be

in the commencement of a declaration the name

of the Court, and the title of the cause,—and

the names of the plaintiff and defendant; and

so, long as the form of action are preserved

(which I admit are useless and have been

abolished) the form of action must be stated.

But I will show you that the form of the

declaration given by "Reformer" is not re-

quired, either by the laws of this State or by

the common law, and that the declaration is

promissory, and substantially in the following

form has been held good on demurrer by the

Supreme Court of this State. "For that, where-

as the said defendant on the 1st day of January,

A. D. 1878, at Chicago, Ill., in and to wit, the

County of Cook, State of Illinois, did execute

and deliver to the said plaintiff, a certain

promissory note, in and to wit, the County of

Cook, State of Illinois, for the sum of \$500,

with interest at 10 per cent, yet the said

plaintiff, though required to do so, has not paid

the said note, but has retained the same, and

thereby has caused the said defendant to be

damaged to the sum of \$500, wherefore he brings

suit, and prays that the said defendant be

condemned to pay to the said plaintiff the sum

of \$500, with interest at 10 per cent, and that

the costs of this suit be paid by the said

defendant." The Court held that the declaration

was good, and that the defendant was liable

for the sum of \$500, with interest at 10 per

cent, and that the costs of this suit be paid

by the said defendant. The Court held that

the declaration was good, and that the

defendant was liable for the sum of \$500,

with interest at 10 per cent, and that the

costs of this suit be paid by the said

[illegible]

